Notes taken upon Lectures
delivered by
Prof. Dr. Carson -
on Materia Medica -

W. M. Howe - Oct. 14. 63.

If a solution of Seidlitz Powder be made very weak, and it then be introduced into the alimentary canal, it will act partly as a "diuretic" and also as a "purgative." The reason of this is, that the specific gravity of it has been reduced and the process of endosmose and exosmose is carried on more readily. and the circulation therefore recovers some of the solution which is carried to the Kidneys. and diuresis is the effect.

In Pneumonia very large doses of Tartar Emetic may be given without any perceivable effect. that is in the height of the disease, but as these symptoms abate Tartar Emetic begins to have its usual effect. Opium may be given in very large doses in Tetanus, Mania

Pocha. Strong purgatives may be used in apoplexy without any fear while in many low fevers one spoonful of Castor Oil will have a very full purgative effect. In our choice of medicine we should have reference to any epidemic that may prevail. thus in a Cholera epidemic we should never give "salts"

Narcotics lose their effect through constant use. The habitual use of Cathartics is very injurious. if they be continued long it becomes necessary to use one in order to have an operation. Emetics on the contrary act with more power each time they are used. Castor oil will act in smaller doses after it has been used for a number of times. Tonics must not be

used for too long a time, the they will totally lose their effects. Bilious patients often demand Mercurials. In pregnancy strong purgatives are very injurious. Emetics should not be used under these circumstances, for it is very apt to cause miscarriage. Pregnant women are very liable to have Piles, for this reason drastic cathartics should be discarded. If a nurse of mother be costive or have diarrhoea the baby is very apt to be affected in the same way, and therefore if these maladies be treated in the nurse or mother the child's state will be relieved. Narcotics are injurious to young children, but they are not as easy to administer them as adults. In determining the doses for children Dr. Young's rule is probably the best.

that is - add 12 to the age, and divide by the age - Medicines which act very slowly should be taken at night - If we would act immediately upon the alimentary canal with a brisk cathartic it should be given in the morning before breakfast - Diuretics should only be given in the day time for if given in the night time they will most probably act as a diaphoretic - A diaphoretic in order to act fully should be given on going to bed.

A person should not be apprised of the attention of the Physician to draw enough blood to make him faint, else it may excite the patient so much that he will not faint as early as he otherwise would - And

for the same reason a patient should not know that he is to be narcotized. Many substances which will not be tolerated by the stomach, may be applied per rectum. It is very useful to apply anodines as an enema. Disagreeable medicines may be given in this way and it is a very excellent seat. This mode of giving drugs is very convenient in the case of children. There are a number of cases in which the stomach will not retain anything & the patient would certainly perish were we not to resort to the means of nutrition by the injection of Liebig's soup. It is very useful to give medicines by the rectum when we are anxious to make a very sudden effect. In Tetanus we may give a portion of the opium we use by the rectum, and in that way so much need not be

employed. In flatulent colic with spasms it is most desirable to use bland enemas such as Barley water, or flaxseed tea. When the fæces consist of hard lumps they may be "softened down" and then be evacuated by the action of the alimentary canal.

In adults we moderate the quantity of an enema according to the effect we wish to produce. ½ pint of cold water may be employed, & the temperature of the water will stimulate the bowel and will cause an operation. In infants 2 or 3 oz. is sufficient under usual circumstances. If it is desired to apply an enema well up in the alimentary canal it may be effectually done by using the tube of a

stomach pump. It is desirable to have an injection returned for some time. In order to do this the patient must be kept perfectly still, and pressure should be made on the anus by a napkin. Medicated injections should be very well mixed. In giving narcotics we may double the dose when given by the rectum. This holds true if the stomach is not particularly habituated to the article used. Thus if 100 gtt of Laudanum can be used by the stomach it would not answer to double the dose. In children an operation may be brought on by introducing the little finger.

If it is feared that extract of Tobacco is too strong to introduce into the alimentary canal as an enema. the smoke of Tobacco may be employed. This may be done by taking a clay pipe with a

long stem. Introduce this into the rectum and put some tobacco in to the bowl - light it - and stretch a cloth over the bowl and apply the lips to the edge of the bowl and blow. The vapour of water is very useful in dispnoea arising from colds. This vapor must not be steam or warm enough to cause inflammation. This vapor may be medicated. hops or camphor may be employed.

The Skin as a medium for applying medicines. One variety of treatment comes under the name of Emepidermic. Poultices. Blisters, plasters &c comes under this class. Bran is a very useful article to use as a Poultice. Its advantage is that it is dry and

light. Hops are excellent in the form of a poultice especially because they have a slight narcotic effect. In order to make a Hop plaster we first make a poultice of flaxseed and then mix in the Hops. When it is desirable to make a sedative effect we may use a poultice made of Stromonium leaves - or Poppy heads. Yeast poultice is useful as an antiseptic. Warm baths should range in temperature from 89° - 92° but no warmer than the last. Vapor baths may be used in order to bring about relaxation. In order to apply vapor a brick may be heated and wrapped in a cloth wet with water and vinegar - place this under the bed clothes and it will generate vapor. Mustard Plasters stimulate. Dry heat is a very useful application in

excessive sweating. This is most useful as an application for infants born in a state of asphixia, either from protracted labor, or from having the cord around the neck. This may be done by keeping warm towels wrapped around the infant. Turpentine applied to the skin will act upon the Kidneys. and may indeed be detected in the urine. Fatty matters are sometimes used as external applications. and they will sometimes be absorbed. We should select for our position for external application such parts as are largely supplied with Lymphatics. By applying Laudanum with friction over the abdomen will usually relieve infantile colic. There is an.

other mode of applying medicines through the skin - known as the Endermic process. This is best done by raising the cuticle with a Blister - and then applying the medical substance over this blister

Apothecaries' Weight.

Pound	Ounces	Drachms	Scruples	Grains
℔ 1	= 12	= 96	= 288	= 5760
℥ 1	= 8	= 24	= 480	
ʒ 1	= 3	= 60		
℈ 1	= 20.			

Apothecaries' Measures.

Gallon	Pint	Fluid ounces	Fluid drachms	Minims
Cong 1	= 8	= 128	= 1024	= 61440
O 1	= 16	= 128	= 7680.	
℥ 1	= 8	= 480.		
℥ 1	= m 60			

The viscosity of the fluid, the size of the bottle, the amount of fluid in the bottle all have their influence upon

the sign of a drop.

Neutral Mixture.

℞ Succi Limonis ℥ ii
Potass. Bicarb. qs. ad. sap.
Aqua ℥ ii.

M.

Sig. a tablespoonful every 2 hours.

The principal ingredient of a prescription forms what is known as the "Basi." Here is appended a very favorite prescription of Dr. Wood. to alleviate constipation.

℞ Pulv. Rhei. ʒj
Pulv. Myristicae gr X
M. Div. in Pulv. IV.

Following is a very good prescription combining calomel in a way in which it should be given Wechildren.

℞ Calomel. gr ij
Sacch. alb. gr xij
M. Divide into 3 Powders.

Decoction. This is the process of boiling the principal of any substance out in water. The substance should not be powered - but should be broken up. Decoctions are not made of Ser. puntaria. There is a volatile oil which would be lost in this way. Decoction breaks up starchy matter therefore this process will not answer in substances containing much starch. Infusions are made with either cold or hot water. The substances are allowed to remain in the water some time - and then drawn off and either strained or filtered. Stronger preparations are made

with cold than with hot water. Wild cherry bark should always be made in a cold water infusion. Balsam and Columbo should also always be made in cold water. It should be allowed to stay in the water long enough to macerate. but it must not be allowed to decomposed. Solutions are preparations in which water is used as the menstruum. Solutions contain no volitile principle. Aquae. do contain volitile principles. Mixtures. are preparations in which the article is held in suspension. Syrups. these are made with sugar in solution.

Tinctures. These are made with alcohol. the alcohol holding the

active principle of the substance. Rectified alcohol is often used - thus in abstracting the active principle of Cholericum - diluted alcohol is employed. In making Tinct. Nux Vomica the strongest alcohol must be used. Vinis (Vini) Sherry wine is now used in the officinal preparation. If we act upon alcohol with acids ether is made - in order to make the sulf ether sulf. acid is used. Hoffmans anodyne contains ether alcohol and oil of wine. Powders should be kept from the atmosphere. Aromatic powders should be kept particularly carefully. Incompatibles should not be employed in powders, for if moisture gains access to the powder it will effervesce. If we wish to make a powder of camphor - alcohol must be employed with

The camphor as this substance is too tough to powder without the use of alcohol.
Oxide of Zinc. May be used in Scald Head, and will dry up the ulcers almost immediately. but this should not be applied early in our course of treatment. for it is not desirable to drive in the eruption. If the eruption extends on to the face we may remove any individual ul. er by simply employing a letto of it directly on it. It is often beneficial in Impetigo.

Sulphate of Cadmium. Made by the direct application of Sul. Acid to the Cadmium.

Tonics - Act slowly, and influence the whole animal economy - In large doses tonics act as astringents They do not strengthen in perfect health - If used too long they debilitate - The first influence is upon the stomach, next on the bloodvessels equalizing the flow of blood. They also harden the tissues -

Conjections. These are mixed with Sugar or Syrup. These are convenients for pills. Extracts. Solid & Fluid. The extract of Rhatany is made in cold water, the water is then wapurated and we have a very excellent article. Some extracts are made with Alcohol these are known as Alcoholic extracts. Other are made with Alcohol and Water mixed. Solid extracts are made of the consistancy of a Pill. they may be given in this form or they may be allowed to dry and given in the form of Powder. Fluid extracts are made in ether or alcohol and then allowed to wapurate until they come about to the consistancy of molases. Oils Resins are made with Ether and proper.

ly belongs to Extracts. The difference between an Ointment and a Cerate is that Ointments are more fluid and can be spread with the finger. Cerate is stiffer. Plasters. Lead plaster forms the base to most plasters. Astringents. are substances which when applied to the tissues of the body cause contractility. and consequently hardness and firmness. They act dynamically.

Astringents often act universally. & may be found in the secretions. thus some of the salts of Iron may be detected in the urine. Astringents should not be employed as long as fever exists. In passive congestions astringents are good remedies. In great relaxation of the skin we may employ an alum wash. For

rrhoea in the very earliest stage may be effectually treated with an astringent injection. But it should not be used after that. In conjunctivitis an astringent may be used before much inflammation has set in. but after it has astringents would be injurious

Tannin. Acidum Tannicum. Tannic Acid. This is the active principle of most vegetable astringents. The Tannic Acid is most readily obtained by displacement apparatus employing Galls. Either is the menstruum. very strong alcohol may be employed. It is the water in the other that takes up the active principal of the

Tannic Acid. Incompatibles. Nitric acid. the salts of Iron. mineral acids. alkalies. vegetable alkalies — Gallic acid is made by allowing a solution of Tannic Acid to oxidize. This is less soluble in water than Tannic acid. This forms a blue precipitate with the salts of Iron. This is a stipter. The dose of either Gallic or Tannic acid is from i to v gr. Large doses are apt to cause nausea. A small portion of Tannic or Gallic acid may be blown into the throat in Ch. Syrangitis. or may be used in Epistaxis. Nut Galls. comes from Asia minor. These grow on an oak called the Quercus Infectoria. The Galls are made by the punction of an insect. The acorns of this oak are large and very long. The taste of a nut gall is very astringent. This ar-

tick according to Davy contains 26 per cent of Tannic acid & this acid may produce 16 per cent of Gallic acid. In the treatment of hemorrhages nut Galls in some form may be employed. As a Gargle a solution of Galls is very useful. Tannic Acid or Tinct of Galls is very useful as an antidote in the salts of lead - copper - zinc - morphia veratria. The dose of Galls is from V to X gr. ℥j of Tinct of Galls in a wineglass of water makes a very useful gargle in inflamed Tonsils combined with inflammation. The Syrup of Gall is a very elegant preparation. It is made by mixing ii or iij ʒ of the powdered gall with a little Brandy and placing loaf sugar on sieves over it and then setting the Brandy on fire.

Oak Bark. There are a number of varieties. One is the Quercus alba (The white oak.) A bath of oak bark may be used in Rickets, scrofula. All article incompatible with Tannic acid are incompatibles with Oak Bark.

Catechu. Native of East India. Possessed of a Tan like smell. The active principal of this is Tannic acid & therefore the incompatables are the same as those of Tannic acid. It is used in a wash for flabby ulcers presenting "proud flesh." The dose of it in powder is gr V. Tincture of Catechu this is made in the proportion of B1/2 to a pint of alcohol.

Kino. East Indian and African. Botany Bay. The East Indian is the variety used in America. The Kino is

obtained from the centre of the wood. It gives its principal to water. Damara Kino is the variety most commonly brought to the United States. The active principle of this is Tannic Acid. This is one of the best astringents in use. It is employed in dyspepsia - diarrhoea - spongy gums. Kino does not last but for a little while.

Cret Prep	℥ j/2
Kino Tinc	ʒ ss
Opium Camph.	ʒ ½ j
Com Spirit Lav	ʒ ij
Acacia	ʒ j
White sugar	℥ iv
Aqua	℥ vi

Take a spoonful every 4 or 5 hours. For a day or two and then it should be used after very unhealthy stool.

This Dr. Cearson recommends very highly in obstinate diarrhoea.

Kramaria - Rhatany. A Plant which

runs on the ground with long straight roots. Owes its property to a modified Tannic Acid. In menorrhagia it is especially useful. It is in a degree Tonic. It colors the stools red and patients think that they are passing blood from the alimentary canal. It is especially useful in Cholera Infantum. Powder may be given in gr X doses. The dose of the extract is from ij to v gr. The dose of the Tincture which is made of the strength of ʒiii to the pint.

Hæmatoxylon - Log wood. A very mild astringent. A good way of giving this to Children is to put a few chips into their milk.

Uva Ursi - Its power is due to a peculiar extractive matter and Tannic Acid

This astringent is principally used in affections of the Kidney and Blad der. It is given in the form of de= coction. The Tincture is the offic= inal preparation and is given in ℥i for a dose.

Chimaphila. (pipsissewa). Na= tive of Europe, but found largely in this country. Has a decidedly diuretic effect. acts tonically up= the whole system. Is very slight= ly styptic. Used largely in Scro= fula. and in renal affections, where there is scanty secretion. Excellent in Scrofula occurring in the joints. It is used in de= coction, dose ℥ij to iv. two or three times a day.

Rosa Gallica. Red rose. This is

a native of Europe. The unexpanded petals are employed. There is some Tannic acid in it. It is a very mild astringent. The compound infusion is the best preparation. This is made by the addition of a little Sulfuric Acid to the simple infusion. If to ℥ 3 of the preparation ʒ ½ of Alum be added we will obtain a decided astringent, which may be used in hemorrhage of the uterus or kidney. The honey of roses is an elegant preparation. A little alum or borax may be added to this and used in inflammed throat. The syrup of roses makes a very elegant dressing.

Mineral Astringents.

Alumen. (Alum.) Composed of the Sulphate of alumina and Potassa.

This is incompatible with all earthy alkaloids - or indeed any thing that has a strong affinity to sulph - acid - thus lead or lime is incompatible with it. Constipates the bowels - diminishes the appetite - in large quantities it is an emetic. This was used by Dr. Mugs in croup and is a very excellent article. Useful in Epistaxis in the form of powder. Employed in bleeding piles in the form of an astringent. It is soluble in water but more so in warm water. A little of this may be dis

Lead - Found in the form of Sulphuret. The metallic lead is inert and in order to act it must undergo change. The reason that

the water supplied to Philadelphia through leaden pipes is not poisonous, is that that the Schuylkill flows through a stratum of magnesia & takes up the super sulphate of magnesia which when it comes in contact with the leaden pipe forms a precipitate and forms a layer over the pipe. In small doses the preparation of lead are astringent and diminishes the quantity of the faeces. producing constipation. All preparations of lead if wrongly used become poisonous. Sulphate of Magnesia is the best antidote to lead poisoning. Lead plaster is the oleo margarate of Lead. Adhesive plaster is made from this by adding resine. Glycerine is very useful in scaly eruptions. It may also be used

Plumbi acetas (acetate of Lead) made by boiling the protoxide of Lead in acetic acid, or we may employ carbonate of Lead. The air must be excluded from it. It sometimes has a slight acetous smell. Soluble in water. If air be allowed to find this solution it will precipitate carbonate of lead — Tannic acid is an incompatible forming the Tannate of Lead. Alkalies, Phosphates, Sulphates and Chlorides are incompatible. a small quantity of the Chloride of Sodium will be taken up in this solution, but if a superabundance of it be added it will form a dense precipitate. It has a sedative action and many therefore may be used earlier than those astringents which contain

Tannic acid - Useful in Haemoptysis, as also in some stages of dysentery, and may be combined with opium or calomel. It may be employed in Yellow Fever, antecedent to hemorrhage of the stomach and thereby the hemorrhage prevented. In the Haemorrhagic tendency of Typhoid Fever it is sometimes beneficial. The use of Acetate of Lead is sometimes dangerous. Not more than ʒ½ should be used without waiting to ascertain whether or not it is to have a deleterious effect. The employment of the medicine should be stopped when the gums are found to be at all bluish. Grij is a medium dose - gr ¼ of opium may be employed in combination with it. Avoid the Concretions of

Roses with acetate of Lead - as also Dover's Powders - Lead water is sometimes employed as an external application, but it forms a crust over the part - this may be removed by sponging it with acetic acid carefully - Strength of the Injection gr iv to ℥i

Sub acetate of Lead - Incompatible with gummy and starchy matters - and with all the articles enumerated as incompatible with acetate of L -

Iodide of Lead - Given in doses of gr ½ to gr i 2 or 3 times a day in the form of Pill -

Nitrate of Lead - In the form of crystals - Not used as a remedy

Copper – The metal copper is in-
ert. The have their effect when
acted upon by acids. The prepar-
ations of copper have an astrin-
gent, sedative and alterative effect.
In full doses it is an emetic –
In a case of poisoning by copper
albumen, tannic acid, or a
solution of soap must be used
as an antidote. Demulcents
should be used in connection
with the antidote. If copper is
long used it will have an effect
upon the nerves – and will give
the skin a yellowish color.

Cupri Sulphas – Soluble in water
not in alcohol. The alkalies are in-
compatible as also the carbonates – salts
soaps & Tannic acid. In Chronic
Dysentery this is very useful – in

this disease Dr. Cullen recommends the following

℞ Cupri Sulph gr ¼
Opii - - - - gr ¼

formed into a pill - Four of these should be taken a day - In poisoning from opium when we wish to make an emetic effect we should employ from XV to XX gri should be employed - In Syphilitic Sore Throat this is the most beneficial application

Zinc - There is a tendency to liquefaction in the system when either of these astringents are pushed too far - Its action is about the same as Copper.

Sulphate of Zinc - Is made by

acting upon pure pine by Sulph Acid. Tannic acid. Alkalies Salts. Dose from gr ½ to gr i
May be used in Chr. Dysentery.
As an injection it is very good

Sulphate of Lead gr xij
Sulph of Zinc gr xij
Aqua ℥ vj

may be used in Gonorrhoea or Leucorrhoea.

Tonics.

Quassia. Grows in the West Indias. Is known in Jamaica as "Bitter wood". The wood is brought into this country in billets. The wood is the same throughout having no bark. It is kept in the shops in chips. The active principle is Quassin. It may be regarded as the type of the pure bitters. In large doses it is emetic. May be united with iron when this

is a loss of appetite with flat-
uness — Used in an infusion —
dose wineglassful 3 times a day.
A Tincture is made — the dose of
this ℞j — There is also an Extract
preparation and the dose of
this is from gr j to iv — Quassia
is useful in Dysentery.
Simaruba — Grows in the West
Indias — The wood is very stiny.
The active principle is withdrawn
in cold water — Must used in
Dysentery —
Coptis — Gold Root — Grows in New
England — Brought into the Mar-
ket in bundles of roots and leaves.
This is a simple mild Tonic —
May be given in powder — but is
better used in an infusion, dose
ʒss to ℞j of water — Useful in ap-
thous sore mouths as a wash.

Gentian. Native of the mountainous regions of Europe, especially in Germany. Contains a good deal of starch. The medium sized roots should be chosen, and they should be free from worm holes. Contains much Glucose. As a pure bitter. Excites digestion and increases the appetite. If it be used too far it will produce headache, by causing an undue amount of nutrition. Used in connection with Iron for anemia it is particularly useful. May be employed in Dyspepsia. In convalescence it is useful. In drunkards it forms a good stimulant. Dose of powder from gr ij to v. Infusion ℥½ to a pint of warm water, dose ℥j. The compound infusion contains some alcohol. There is a solid and a fluid extract of Gentian. In solid

form the dose is gr ij.
Columba - Native of the East Indies - it is also found on the Mozambique coast of Africa. Owes its properties to a peculiar bitter principle called Columbin. Contains much starch - and is therefore subject to the depredations of worms. Tonic without being stimulant. Excellent stomatic. Promotes digestion. Protracts the time before putrefaction will take place. Therefore lessens the amount of gas formed in the alimentary canal and will thus allay distention. Dose of powder from gr v to ℥ss. The decoction is not a desirable mixture. It is best prepared by macerating in cold water.

Erythraea - (minor bitter) In large

does in a warm infusion it is Emetic. In cold infusion in small doses it is tonic. In small doses in warm infusion repeated, it is diaphoretic. This is applicable to all the minor bitters.

Eupatorium Perfoliatum. Bone set. Useful in Dyspepsia. Employed in Gleatart.

Prunus Virginiana, Wild cherry. Bark derived from the root and the branches. Contains no Prussic acid. Contains Amygdalin. Is tonic and sedative. Is the tonic for Phthis.

Cinchona.

Gigers Chemical Arrangement.

1. Cinchona in which cinchona preponderates { Pale Barks.

2 Cinchona in which Quina preponderates { Yellow Bark, Calisaya.

3. Cinchona in which cinchona and Quina are in equal quantities { Red Barks & Cinchona Barks.

Cinchona Condamanea. Grows about 18 feet high. The fruit is composed of two capsules which grow together but when ripe split. In the neighborhood of Loxa this species is found. This is the pale bark.

Cinchona Micrantha. Grows from 30 to 60 ft. high. Gives a variety of pale bark. The Cinchona Cordifolia is non officinal. Between the 11° north & the 20° th south is the locality in which the barks grow. The Cinchona Calisaya is the most approved bark. It

comes from the most southern portion of the bark region.
1. Cinchona Pallida — Pale Bark.
2. Cinchona Flava — Yellow Bark.
3. Cinchona Rubra — Red Bark.
Loxa Bark. comes in quills. Tem. Rhodor. Very little quina in it but a good deal of cinchona. The Silver grey or Huanuco Bark comes in larger and coarser quills. The Calisaya Bark comes both in quills and in flat pieces. The flat pieces are the most valuable. Quina and Cinchona act in the same way upon the system. but Quina is the most potent. Quina contains Hydrogen, Oxygen, Carbon, and a fair quantity of Nitrogen. Cinchonine, slightly soluble in cold water more so in hot.
Quina Sulphas. The royal yellow

or the Calisaya is the best used for this purpose. Contains water of crystalization. Incompatible with the alkalies, salts of lead, lime water, tannic acid. Liable to adulteration. The sulphate of lime, or plaster of Paris is sometimes used. To this may be added sugar, starch.

Sulphate of Cinchonia. This is a disulphate, as is the Sulphate of Quinia. In large doses the Sulphate of Quinia sometimes brings on Coma, Convulsions, and sometimes death. In large doses it also has a narcotic effect, it is reported to have caused blindness and deafness. It may be looked upon as a Cerebro Spinal Stimulant. It is universally used in Intermittent fever. Shinde

the dose be given during the interval of the paroxysm or during the paroxysm. If it is given during the paroxysm it will be likely to cause vomiting and be thrown off. It is better to give it during the interval. Should the Sulphate of Quinia be given at the beginning of Intermittent Fever or should we wait for a certain number of paroxysms (?) Dr. Curson holds that the system should be prepared for the presenting of Quinia or Cinchona. The bowels should usually be emptied before the employment of these remedies. Should the doses be large or small? Circumstances would change this. In short intervals large doses should be given. in long intervals small doses often repeated. Too long a continuance of the use of Bark is injurious

The most common way of getting the system of our patient under the influence of Bark, is by the mouth but this cannot always be done then we must do it by means of the Skin and the Rectum. It has been believed that the use of bark and sulphate of Quinia produces Aqua Cute - but this is erroneous. The Sulphate of Quinia is employed in sustaining a patient who is suffering from gangrene. The bark is given in very fine powder. The average dose is ℥i. This may be mixed with milk or water. If bark nauseates a little Laudanum may be used.

℞ Cinch Rhr Pond ℥½

Tinct Opium Gr. ~~XXX~~.
Lim Juic ℥iss

Post Mine - 13 IV

Is a very good prescription containing the powdered Bark -

Cornus Florida - The bark is either taken from the root or the branches. Employed as a Tonic cured is also an excgent. It has been used in Intermittent Fever.

Camomile. Has an odor like an apple - Very good stomatic. Allays flatulence - Using a hot infusion freely it will have an emetic - The decoction is not a good preparation as it almost always nauseates. There is a variety called the Stinking Camomile.

Sufentance. Has a Camphor like odor - In large doses it may produce vertigo and headache

used in low forms of fever - As a tonic it is some times used in Intermittent fever. and for this disease it may be substituted for the Salts of Quinia - The dose in Powder gr x. The Tincture of Serpentaria is a very good preparation, it is warm & invigorating to the system.

Myrrha - Grows in Asia and also in Arabia, arabia Felix, and a little of it in Africa - This is an exudation on the limbs of certain diseased trees - There are two varieties - Red and Black - Aromatic odor - Bitter taste - Contains a volatile oil - gum and resin - Is soluble in

strong alcohol. Turkey Myrrh is the best. In large doses it is irritant. Skin becomes warmer under its use. Has a special influence over the Lungs and Uterus. In chronic Pleurisy and Pneumonia in combination with Iron it is useful. A very potent Emmenagogue. Useful in chronic inflammation of the throat & mouth. as also in ulcers. Dose in Powder from gr ij to v.

Angustura. (Bark) Is a Tonic. Mild in its action

Cascarilla. (Cortex) Lance shaped leaves. Taste bitter and warm not disagreable. Contains a resin matter and a volatile oil. A valuable tonic. Agrees well with

the stomach. Good in combination with Cinchona when there is a strong tendency to vomit. This vomiting is often an effect of extreme prostration. In pregnancy vomiting often becomes chronic and the stomach will retain nothing and consequently the patient will be greatly reduced. Under these circumstances Cascarilla in combination with Cinchona proves useful.

Aromatic Tonics.

The boiling point of the essential oils is high. Very inflammable. Will unite in molecules with water. Composed of a solid and a fluid. They undergo change. They are a com

pound of C + H. if exposed to the air O is absorbed. They are powerful stomatics. They are also Carminatives. More stimulating than the simple Tonics.

Cinnamon. One variety comes from Ceylon. Owes its properties to a resin matter, volatile oil, tannic acid, and a mucilaginous matter. Very pungent, warm & stimulating tonic and astringent. Generally used as an adjuvant. Cinnamon water makes a very good substance for Colic. The Cinn. Tinct. of Cinnamon has been discarded by the Pharmacopoeia.

Canella Alba. Grows in the West Indies. Very pungent and bitter Tonic and Aromatic. Dose from

gr ij to v to x.
Cloves - Belongs to the myrtle variety. Dose from gr v to x. Use: put in Colic -
Piper (Nigrum) Black Pepper. Owes its property to a volatile oil.
Cubebs - Vine, Lance shaped leaves - This belongs to the Pepper tribe. Acts as a stimulating diuretic, Gives the urine an unmistakable odor. it a stimulant to the Bladder and Urethra - On this principle it may prevent Gonorrhoea. Dose ʒi ʒss in water.
Cardamum. (Cardamomum) Grows along the Malabar coast. Owes its property to a volatile oil - Is a stomatic. The Compound Tincture is a very useful preparation

Ginger. Black or White. The Black or Race ginger is the most powerful

Fennel. Native of Europe. Slightly bitter. Owes its property of Tonicity to a volatile oil. Enters in to the common Juniper mixture.

Caraway. Property is in consequence of a volatile oil.

Anisum. Anise Seed. Used mostly for making a favorite cordial drink. used much by the Dutch.

Lavender. Leaves and flowers are employed. Owes its property to a volatile oil. The compound spirit of Lavender is a very elegant preparation. Is very useful in combination with disagreeable

drugs. A few drops in warm water, sweetened, makes a very good remedy for children's colics.

Sage. Salvia Officinalis. Owes its property to a volatile oil — extractive matter and tannic acid. In order to prevent excessive perspiration — for example such as takes place in Phthisis the following prescription is exceedingly useful

℞ Acid Sulph Arom gtt X
Salvia Fiat ℞ V

Mineral Tonics.

Ferrum — Iron. The most soluble are the most effective. Patients using iron will be very likely to pass very black stools, this is due to the form:

ation of the Tannate of Iron, which is nothing more nor less than Ink. The lack of Iron in the blood is the cause of the affection known as Anemia. Iron may be used in Chlorosis. Disappointed Love is a very fruitful cause of Chlorosis & Ammenorhoea - and this disease may be very well treated with the preparations. Menorrhagia & Hysteria are properly treated with Iron. as also Scrofula, Rickets. Iron stimulates, and this should be remembered.

Iron filings. A new official preparation. Dose from gr ij to x.

Pulvis Ferri. Powdered Iron. Ferri. ammon. Iron. Made by taking the oxygen from the Hydrated Sesquioxide of Iron. Dose from gr ij to v. This is nothing but Iron, as

much so in fact as Iron filings.
This is an excellent preparation,
Oxide of Iron. This is scaley &
made by the Blacksmith. The
dose is from gr ij to v.

Hydrated sesquioxide of Iron. Neu-
tralizing of Arsenious acid and
therefore should be remembered
as its antidote. It should have
been recently prepared. It should
be given freely in these cases of
poisoning

Carbonate of Iron. The common
rust of iron is a sort of sub car-
bonate of Iron

Vallis mass. Very useful prep-
aration. The bitter extracts may
be combined with it with benefit.

The Quinia Sulph. may be combined with it.
Sulphate of Iron. Ferri Sulphas. Sol. able in water but not in alcohol. Incompatible with Tannic acid. astringent and Tonic. In doses of gr XV to XX it is an active emetic. In combination with the Syrup of Tolu or Squills in quantities of gr ss. it forms a good astringent to Phthisical patients laboring under diarrhoea.
Tinct. Ferri. Chl. Has an aethereal odor. Is a styptic. Useful in bowel complaint, where there is torpor of the Liver. weak pulse. clay colored stools, loss of appetite. & irritability. in doses from gtt ij to v according to the age of the child. it may be dropped into water sweetened with sugar. When poisoning

occurs from the over use of this or the sulphate. Soap - magnesia, or lime - form the best antidotes -

Ferri et Potassae Tartras - Sol. able in water - Dose gr V - X or even XXX. Forms the base for the wines -

Phosphate of Iron - Dose from gr X to XV. This is useful in patients suffering from broken bones when there is not a sufficient deposit of bone - The following prescription is useful under these circumstances -

℞ Ferri Phos ʒj
Lime " ʒj
Soda " ʒss
Potas " ʒss.
M et div. in 12 Powders -
S take 2 or 3 every day -

Ferri Iod. Has been discarded by the Pharmacopœa but is nevertheless a very useful preparation of Iron. It may be used in secondary and tertiary Syphilis, on account of its alterative and analeptic effect. The dose is from gr. ss to j. This preparation being in pill form does not injure the teeth.

Ferri Citras. This preparation is very mild in its effects. It may be combined with the bitter extracts dose gr ij to v given 3 times a day. May be given in Lemon syrup and this forms a good way of exhibiting it to Children.

Ferri Lac. Lactate of Iron. Useful in the treatment of Children. Dose from gr j to v according to the age.

Argent Nit. Nitrate of Silver. Is des-

tute of water of crystallization.
It is soluble in water or alcohol.
When fused it is what is known
as Lunar Caustic. Nitrate of
Potassa is sometimes used to
adulterate the Nitrate of Silver
In case of poisoning from the
medicine a strong solution of
table salt forms the proper an-
tidote. Nitrate of Silver can-
not be regarded as of any ben-
efit in Epilepsy. Dr. Gaston de-
clares that in the many cases
he has seen it used it was ut-
terly useless. When there is
dyspepsia with sub acute in-
flammation it is a useful
medicine. In ulceration of
the bowels, if it can be brought
in contact with the ulcerating
parts, its action would be
useful. In mania the weak

solution is useful in ulceration
Dose - gr 1/8 to perhaps gr j but
never need this.

Acidum Sulphuricum. Sulphu-
ric acid. When diluted and
in small doses - it is an astringent
tonic, and refrigerant. Increases
the coagulation of the blood.
Aromatic Sulphuric acid -
Dose gtt. X to XV. Enters into the
the combination of the Compound
Infusion of Roses. That is the Di-
lute Sulphuric acid, does.

Nitric Acid. Its use for some
time will cause soreness of the
gums - and it is likely to increase
the flow of saliva, but this is
merely temporary, and passes
off even under its employment
and therefore there is no anal.

ogy between this and Mercurial salivation. May be used in order to increase the secretion of the Liver. 9H i to gtt XX of water is useful in Clergyman's Sore throat. where the fauces look like raw Beef. It may be applied with a hair pencil.

Nitro muriatic acid. This may be used in Oxiluria (crystals of oxalate of lime in the urine) which is a common disease. It may also be used in connection with a foot bath. strength ℥i to the gallon of water.

Cham Morrhua. Cod Liver oil. These results are to the manner in which the oil is pre=

pared. Sulphuric acid is the best for the purity of the oil. If pure a dark purplish color will be thrown down. Used in Phthisis. Scrofula and Rheumatism. Increases the fat. Administration. May be given in lemon juice and this forms a very good acceptant. Chewing Orange or Lemon peel will effectually disguise the taste.

Arterial Stimulants.

Ammonia Carbonas. Made by subliming together common chalk and Muriate of Ammonia. Sol. able in cold water. In small doses it is stimulating and warming. Brings about Expectoration and Diuresis. Stimulating effects are evanescent, and must therefore be given in small doses often

upward. Causes vomitation in large doses. Animals poisoned by it have an incoagulable state of the blood. In the latter stages of the Exanthematous diseases it may be employed. The Carbonate of Amm. is particularly useful in Pneumonia. Dr. Chapman says it is especially useful in the latter stages of this disease. Useful in the very last stages of Phthis. in these circumstances this article will help the patient to relieve the lungs temporarily and it may thus prolong life for 2 or 3 days. In Rheumatism when there is general debility with coldness. It is also serviceable in Gout. Is beneficial after a de=

bauch. It has been advised as a cure for the bites of reptiles. Its action may be explained by its stimulating influence on the circulation thus not allowing absorption. Any powerful stimulant will answer as well. In administering any of the Ammoniacal preparations we should be careful to dilute sufficiently.

℞ Amm Carb ℥ss ℥iss
Gum Arabic ℥i
Sugar ℥ss
Water ℔iv
Spir. Lav. Com. ℔ij

S. Take a tablespoonfull

Is an elegant preparation.

Olaum Terebinth. Has a strong influence over the skin. Enters into the blood when used. In large doses it will purge. If

it purges, (which it will not always do even when over used) it will not intoxicate. In very large doses it will sometimes cause delirium. Is a stimulating diuretic and diaphoretic. By sympathy it will affect the Uterus. Has been used in Intermittent fever but it has been superceded. Is very useful in Typhoid fever. Is beneficial in Puerperal fever but should be combined with Castor oil when used in this disease. Dose from X to XV to XX gtt.s.

Capsicum. Cayenne Pepper. Jamaica is the most potent Rond. Capsicin is the active principle. It may be sprinkled

in the stockings of persons suffering from Chronic cold feet.

Alcohol - Made from Grape sugar sufficiently diluted and submitted to a temperature of from 70° to 80°. When burnt resolves itself into Carbonic acid and Water. Is very volatile. Diluted Alcohol may be used as a refrigerant. Is a stimulant when applied to parts. In the case of a burn in the very first stage before redness has taken place we may apply alcohol or Turpentine and thus prevent an undue reaction and vesication.
A very good refrigerant prescription is the following -
It is best applied with a cloth

℞ Ether ℥j.
Alcohol ℥j.
Sol. Plumb. Sub. Acet. ℥ss
Aquae ℥viij.

Alcohol seems to act upon the Cerebellum which presides over the movements – thus it is that under its influence a person staggers. The habitual use of Alcohol disposes to the deposition of fat – and especially in the Liver – thus an old drunkard, after death presents "fatty deposit" in the Liver. In order to make Milk Punch light, in order that it may lie well upon the stomach, a wineglass full of Lime water should be added to a pint of Milk Punch – The strong wines are preferred in fevers – Wine only

is made by boiling one pint of milk and as it comes to the boiling point, add half as much wine - and strain - On the addition of the wine the milk will be coagulated, and on straining off we should compress the clot in order to procure all the wine -

Phosphorus. In case of poisoning by this substance we should deluge the stomach with mucilaginous drinks and give an Emetic as soon as possible - Dil Gr 1/12 dissolved in Ether -

Nervous Stimulants.

Musk - Musk. Is secretion from between the prepuce and umbilicus in a sort of a sack or a kind of a deer - inhabit

ing The Hymalaya Mount=
ains. Is apt to be adult=
erated. Is inflammable
Acts upon the genitalia or=
gans increasing sexual de=
sires. Dose from gr ij to iij
but may be pushed to
gr X. Of the Tincture of
Musk give from gr. X to XX.

Castor. Used for the same
diseases as musk. Dose
gr V. Employed in Surgullers.

Valeriana Officinalis. Va=
lerian. Grows in England.
The wild plant is the best.
The root is used. Contains
a resin matter and a
volatile oil. In small
doses is a Tonic and a
stimulant. May be un

played in Coma. In Mania and Dyspepsia it is beneficial. Dose gr XX. Valerian tea may be given. ℥j. Lotio pmbb of boiling water. filtered. close in this form form a Tablespoonful to a wineglassfull. The fluid extract is the best preparation. Dose of this form gtts XX to XXX. or even a ℥j

The quantity of Opium or indeed any narcotic sustained by an individual is very variable. An acute inflammatory state of the brain contraindicates the use of these articles. In large doses narcotics are sedative and thereby render the sensibility blunt to pain. In order to prevent the reflex convulsions often found narcotics are especially beneficial. Narcotics should not be used when Pleuritis exist.

Opium. Papaver somniferum - (Poppy). The seeds

are exceedingly numerous.
There are two varieties - White
and Black. The Poppy is a
native of Asia. Grows throughout
out Asia Minor. It is cultivated
in India. Very good
opium may be raised in
France. There is an oil ex=
pressed from the Poppy seeds.
The Opium is obtained from the
unripe capsule by incision.
a milky fluid runs out & forms
the tears of opium, which
is the best opium ever obtained.
The crude Opium is soluble in
Alcohol and Water. The
Opium found in our Markets
may be divided into two
Kinds. Turkey & India. The
best Kinds in the US Markets
is from Smyrna. Morphia
is not soluble in Ether. It is sol

uble in boiling alcohol_
Nitric acid turns this salt
Blood-red. Narcotine in
the form of crystals_ Soluble
in Ether and Alcohol. When
acted upon by Nitric acid
a yellow precipitate, instead
of a red, is formed. Ce-
dgar Soluble in Alcohol
& Ether. Is Brownish. Some
times those who cannot take
Opium can use this_
Meconate is another prin-
ciple. Meconic acid
Tannic acid forms a pre
cipitate with a solution
of Opium. It may there-
fore be used as an an-
tidote. A per salt of Iron
will also make a percip
tate which will be red.
This is the Meconate of Iron.

The "Tinct Opii" contains 3 1/2 grs to the ℥i. It should be recently prepared. Dose of the Tinct Opii gtt XXV. The Tinct. Opii. Acet. Made by treating the opium with vinegar and then adding alcohol. The strength of this is gr XLVIII to the ℥i. The acetate of Morphia is the active part of this preparation. The Wooden acid Tincture of Opium contains gr XXXVII of Opium to the ℥i. The dose is the same as that of Laudanum. Tinct Opii. Camp contains gr ij of Opium to the ℥i. gtt XVIII of this are equal to gtt i of Laudanum. Acetum Opii. Black Drop. The strength of this is gr 75 to the ℥i. Dose about VIII minims. Extractum Opii. This is just twice as strong as opium. gr 1/2 being equal to gr i of Op.

Pulv Ipecac et Opii - dose gtt x -
Sulphate of Morph - dose
gr 1/4 - Liquor Morph Sulph -
contains gr j to the ℥j - The
Morph. Mur - dose gr 1/8 -
Morph. Acet. dose gr 1/8 - To
be used when we make an
endermic application -

Lactuca sativa - Garden Lettuce - Has a narcotic odor -

Hyoscyamus Niger - Henbane
Native of Europe - A Biennial -
The second years plant must
be taken - There is a peculiar principle Hyoscyamia -
Is dissolved in Alcohol -
does not produce constipation -

Stramonium - Used in asthma by smoking - but great care must be taken that an over dose may not be employed - Used in the form of an extract - Dose of it from gr ½ to gr ij - may be combined with Blue Pill - with the preparations of Iodine or arsenic - Tinct of Stramonium - Dose gtt X -

℞ Goulards Cerate
Stram Oint aa
M - S - Local application
An ointment Dr. Cazon highly recommends as an application to Piles -

Solanum Dulcamara - Bitter sweet - Belongs to the Potato tribe - The extreme stems are employed as a medical agent - Native of Europe - but now grows widely in the U.S.

Contains a peculiar principle called Solanin — Fluid Extract — dose ℥j. Used in Tetra — and some other Skin diseases.

Hops. The male and female are in separate vines — Soluble in Alcohol and some what so in water. May be used in order to make a mild Narcotic effect — It cannot overcome the nervous system but may be employed to insure sleep when we have to combat wakefulness — Hop poultices are very useful.

Cannabis Indagus — Indian Hemp. Has a peculiar principle called Cannabin — it

also has a volatile oil. Acts upon both parts of the brain. It blunts the sensibility. Hence it is used in Neuralgia. Dose of the Extract gr ¼-½. does not pervert the function of the stomach. does not promote constipation.

Camphor. Belongs to the Laurel tribe. Grows in Asia. Gr iij will be taken up by water. this dose is the strength of Aqua Camph. The protracted use of it exhausts nervous excitability. Has been used in some atonic forms of Rheumatism. Used also in some of the low forms of Eruptive diseases. Dysmenorrhoea may be well treated with Camphor and Opium. Dose gr ij ss Spirits of Camphor dose from gtts V to XV. A liniment of Camph

may be made by heating a piece of Camphor about as large as two peas in olive oil The fauces may be painted with this in cases of Sore throat—

Conium. Hemlock. An umbelliferous plant— Native of Europe— If used in cold countries it is found to almost without effect— Must be gathered before going into flow— Has a urinous odor— All parts are endowed with activity— The leaves are used, and contains a peculiar principle called Conia— Hemlock may be used in combination with alteratives in Glandular swellings— The Extract has been and is, largely used in Lunatic Asylums— Dose of the powder from gr i to iii

The dose of the Extract gr ¼ - The alcoholic extract must be given in a little smaller dose - Dose of the alcoholic Solution gtt. XV.

Ether - Made by treating alcohol with Sulphuric Acid - Ether has in combination with it about 1/10 of water -

Nux Vomica - Grows in the East Indies - When the seeds are ripe they are gathered, and they look like little pellets - they are covered with minute hairs - Contains both Strychnia and Brucia - The former poisonous - The test for Strychnia is a solution of the Bichromate of Potassa with sulphuric acid (concentrated) this makes a violet color - The test for Brucia is Nitric acid which makes a red

When under the full influence of Nux Vomica the chest seems bound around by an iron band. The patient is unable to keep the upright position, and his gait is tottering. The mind is clear but exalted. If the patient is pushed lightly some of his muscles will contract, and one of his limbs may fly up. If taken in inordinate doses it proves fatal in two ways. 1st. By exhausting the nerve centres. 2nd. Rigidity of the muscles especially those of the chest stopping respiration. If called to a person poisoned with this drug we must "vomit him" if possible. if this cannot be done use the Stomach pump. Employ a purge. We may use chloroform - carefully. The only article which can be

regarded as an antidote is Tannic acid. this then may be employed freely. Nux vomica is used in Paralysis & Amaurosis. In cases of Incontinence of Urine. this is a useful remedy. In Prolapsus ani it is beneficial. both of the last named diseases are to a relaxed state of the Sphincters. In cases of Prolapsus Ani it has lately been inoculated into the tissue of the anus in very minute doses. Nux vomica may be employed in cases of Impotence. dose gr. ss. 3 times a day, in Powder. The Alcoholic Extract is an elegant preparation. dose of this gr. ss. to j which may be used 3 times a day. It may well be combined with the Ferri Citras. Tinct. of Nux vomica. dose gtt. X to XV. 3 times a day. Dose of Strychnine

Gr 1/16. or Gr 1/12 - Brucia about the same. The local application of Strychnia may be made in local Paralysis - Dr. Carson cured paralysis of the eye lid by blistering it and dressing with Strychnia Gr 1/8.

Faba Indica - St. Ignatius Bean - It may used in the same cases in which Nux Vomica is indicated. It is somewhat milder however than this drug - Dose the same as that of Nux Vomica.

Ergota - Ergot. Made from Ergot Rye - contains an extractive matter called Ergotine - Has a direction to the mucous system. Acts without circulation - Has a strong influ=

ence over the Uterus. Never give this medicine when the Pelvis of the mother is too small to allow the expulsion of the child. neither sho. it be given when there is a rigid Os tincae nor should it be given in a position in which the child cannot be possibly born. Ergot should not be used for the delivery of the Placenta. If there is a predisposition to hemorrhage ext should give ℞ of the Wine of Ergot at the Child head is being excluded.

Arterial Sedatives.

Antimony. Tends to corrosive. Tends to operate upon the stomach and bowels. if given internally it will frequently act as an emetic. When brought to bear upon the system the hearts' actions will be reduced. The res

puration is also diminished. Its effects last. so when once made the further exhibition should be stopped. It is absorbed and produces its effect in that way. this is proved by the fact that it has been found in the viscera. blood urine. Antimonial prep-arations increase the action of the emunctories. & in this way it impoverishes. We must begin with a very small dose. Patients must not be allowed to drink much when using Antimony, for this increases the liability of emesis. Children have very little tolerance to these preparations An intense effect of Antimony resembles exactly Asiatic Chol-era. As a remedy to the intense

effect we should use injections of Opium - and we should also employ soothing food to the stomach - Antimony may be very useful in Pneumonia & other inflammations -

Tartar Emetic - In the shape of 4 sided crystals - soluble in water, cream of tartar is not, and if we suspect that Tartar Emetic is adulterated with it we only have to put in to water, and find if a solution is made - It is not soluble in Alcohol - Incompatibles Tannic acid - Acids - Sulphurets - Tannic acid may be used as an antidote in the case of poisoning - Will cause vomiting in what ever way it may be given - endermically, as an enema or from application to blisters -

This remedy is very powerful when used in Children - In case of poisoning, we must use revulsives over the Stomach. Tartar Emetic may be used in cases of high excitement. In fevers if we want to cause emesis we should use Ipecac. and not Tartar Emetic. This remedy may be used afterwards in minute doses. Tartar Emetic is much used in Pneumonia. it should be used in the fever stage. It is antiplastic, and therefore it is useful in Pneumonia, it also lessens the number of respiratory movements - and in addition to all this it increases the action of the emunctories for these reasons it is especially useful in the fore named dis

ease - Dose Gr 1/12 to 1/8 when we want all but its emetic Effect. It may well be given in Anodyne mixture in the treatment of fever. Gr 1/2 will nauseate.

Unguentum Antimonii - The strength of this is Gr ii to the ℥i - Dose ℥i will usually cause emesis.

Unguentum Antimonii - Strength ʒii to the ℥ of Lard. This can be made to cause pustulation

Potass. Nit - Nitre - Comes in the form of crystals - Nitre has no water of crystalization. Is soluble in water - Is strongly antiphlogistic, diuretic - diaphoretic. If used for a long time will produce Scurvy - Doses Gr ij ss to v as a diaphoretic - Gr x as a diuretic. The Potass Nit in combination with Dover's Powder is a very excellent

remedy for the treatment of Pneumonia in Children—

Tobacco is a sialogogue - diuretic It is used in cases of strangulation of Hernia - in lunatics in both cases it relaxes the muscular contraction - If used as an enema we employ an infusion the strength of this is one drachm to the pint of water - only a little of this must be injected at once - The strength of the wine of Tobacco is ℥j to the pint - Dose gtts - X - Only a few drops of the oil of Nicotina should be combined with ℥j of Lard in the making of an ointment -

Aconitum napellus - Aconite. Dose gr 1/4 to 1/6 in Powder - Here

are two tinctures. Dose of the tincture of the leaf. some gtts X to XV. Dose of Tinct. Acon. Rad.

℞ Chloroformum ℥ij
Camp. Tinct ℥ij
Laud. ℥ij
Tinct. Acon. Fol. ℥i
Olium Olivæ ℥ʒ

Sig. Apply on a sponge.

An excellent preparation as an application to Rheumatic affections.

The officinal acid. Hydrocyanic is 2 per cent of the acid. Dose gtt j taken internally. It is sometimes used locally. ℥ij to a pint of water is the strength of the solution used locally.

Hydrargyrum - Mercury - Is found in the form of Cinnabar - The metal itself may be taken in case of intussusception, and will not prove deleterious without it remains too long in the alimentary canal, and is changed - this will be done either by Muriatic acid or Chlorine - Mercury is absorbed - it has been found in the blood, secretions, in the brain and in the bones - Vapor of Mercury will cause the peculiar effects of this drug - Mercury acts upon the secretory organs - it makes the mildest action upon these - glands - There is an increased absorption caused by Mercury - It diminishes the plasticity of the blood - and

the number of Red Blood corpuscles. There is a tendency, through the wasting of the blood, to passive hemorrhage. There may be Mercurial salivation when there is no salivation. Mercury also purges, thus it probably does by increasing the secretion of the Pancreas. Symptoms of Salivation are tenderness of the gums, hemorrhage, and a peculiar fetor of the breath, and also a white line over the red surface on the gums. As a medicinal agent mercury should not be used. When used in fevers the preparations of mercury are combined with diaphoretics. Mercury is used in Dyspepsia, particularly when combined with

tissue of the Lung
Calomel may be given in
doses of gr. ss. 3 times a day
in order to influence the
System. Sage tea, or wm
Common Tea may be used
as a wash when salva-
tion has been brought about
Preparations of Iron, and
Animal essences should
be used for Salivation.
Hydrarg. Ungnent. If we
have no Blue pill we may
prepare pills out of the
ointment. The French pre-
pare the ointment for this use
Emplastrum Hydrarg. May
be spread on buckskin.
Pilulae Hydrarg. Blue mass.
Blue Pill. Is made by sub
bing up Mercury with Con
serve of Roses and adding

powdered Liquorice. The strength of blue pill is one gr. of Mercury to 3 of Blue mass. one to three. Blue pill may be well combined with the Extract of Hyoscyamus. it may also well be combined with the Compound Ext of Colocynth. It will not then have to be followed by a Cathartic.
Hydrarg. cum Creta. Mercury with Chalk. Dose gr ½ to V for children, and up to gr XV for adults.
Hydrarg Ox. Nigrum. Black Oxide. Made by combining Calomel to Liq. Potass. May be substituted for blue pill but is stronger. Dose gr ¼.
If Calomel be put into Lime water a partial Black Ox will be made called Black

wash.
When Lime water is added to Corrosive Sublimate it forms a yellow precipitate called Yellow wash.
Hydrarg. Chl. Mit. The mild chloride of Mercury Dr. C. says this is the Mild (mighty) preparation.
Hydrarg. Chl. Cor. Corrosive Sublimate. How made. Incompatibles. Alkalies & Alkaline Earths. Nitrate of Silver. Albumen is the antidote to poisoning by Corrosive Sublimate. Dose gr 1/16. It may well be combined with Sarsaparilla. Opium should be given in cases of poisoning.
Hydrarg. Ammon. White precipitate or ammoniated

Mercury. Not employed internally. but as an ointment useful in Itches. it should be rubbed up very finely in a mortar and put in a cloth bag which may be shaken on the part.

Hydrary. Nit. Nitrate of Mercury. Rx

Unguent. Hyd Nit ℥i

Bi. Ox. Hydrary. gr xj

Lard ℥ss.

A very useful application in Opthalmia.

Hydrary. Iod. Viride. Made by rubbing together Mercury & Iodine with a little Alcohol. Makes a green powder. which is decomposed by light. Soluble in the Chlorides and Iodides. Has been used in Syphilis.

Dose gr 1/4 to gr j - 2 or 3 times a day - given in the form of pill

Hydrarg. Iod. Rub - Made by the double decomposition between the Corrosive Sublimate and the Iodide of Potassium -

Iodine - Dose gr 1/2 to 1/2 - The Tincture of Iodine may be used to paint an indolent chancre. Gr XXX to the ℥j is the strength of the tincture - Dose gtt X. diluted. Ung. iod. - Iod. strength of this is ʒj of the Iod to ℥j. Iod in should not be given with Calomel. Iodide of Potassium is beneficial in Syphilitic affections Dose - gr ij ss to v - 3 times

a day. This should not be given in Pill form. Gouyol's solution dose gtts viij to x.

Emetics

Ipecacuanna. Grows between 8 and 20 north latitudes. There are two kinds the Red & Brown and the Carthagena or Gray. Contains a peculiar principle called Emetin. Nitric acid makes a red color when applied to the Emetin. Dose gr xx. mixed in warm water. Emetin will cause vomiting in doses of gr 1/4 to 1/2. The dose of the fluid Ext is gtts x to xv. to a ℞. The Syrup is very useful especially in Childrens cough. Dose ℥i.

Galinsoga Trifoliata another variety is the Stipulata. This contains no Emetic but may be used if we have no Ipecac

Euphorbium. Amniem Ipecac. Grows in Dixie. Is very Drastic.

Latin Name Blood Root grows in our own Country. Rather a harsh Emetic. Has a narcotic effect. Dose gr X to XX. Used some in Pneumonia.

Cathartics.

Aperients should be made by a combination with Cocoa Butter.

Tamarindus indica - Tam
arind - Is a mild Lax-
ative.
Cassia Fistula - Purging
Cassia - The fruit is a Le
gume - The pulp which is
the peculiar principle can
be extracted with warm wa
ter - Dose - ℥ss to ℥i.
Ornus Europea - Manna -
belongs to the ash family.
Manna is procured by
making incisions in the
tree early in Spring. At
first what is called "flake
manna" exudes and is the
best variety we know of. After
wards what is called
"fat manna" is obtained -
this is inferior. Manna
contains a little sugar, it
also has in it what is call

ed Mannite - Soluble in water and alcohol. This last takes out the Mannite - Leathintic & Laxative - Generally given in combination with Senna. Dose ℥ss.

Podophyllum May Apple - Grows in America — Is a hydragogue cathartic. The powdered root is used -

Scammony. The very best scammony that is prepared is obtained by digging down to the roots and cutting them, and placing a shell under the cut end to collect the leg and white liquids -

This variety rarely ever gets into our Markets. What is known as the Virgin Scammony is generally found in the U.S. It is scarcely ever used alone. We may give it in the form of an emulsion. It may be given in Egg Nog. Scammony enters into the Compound Extract of Colocynth.

Colocynth Native of the hotter parts of Asia and Africa. Belongs to the Melon tribe. Powerful hydrogogue Cathartic acting especially on the lower bowel. The compound Ext is made out of the Alcoholic extract of Colocynth, Aloes in powder & Scammony in powder. Soap in Cary

the best local application to Psoriasis

Tar Ointment for ~~Eczema Eczema~~ Pentine. Is made from the pines. Is a hydrogen Chloride ic. Tar Bur is very useful in the treatment of Bronchitis. Tar Water dose. Table spoonful. Creasotum Creasote is a disinfectant. it coagulates the albumen in the blood and may therefore be employed in order to stop hemorrhage.

Leopardus Officinalis. Owes its property to

volatile oil. It is not a Balsam. It is a liq. pentin. Used in Gonorrhoea when chronic but does harm in the acute stage. Tends to cause a muscly eruption on patients to whom it has been administered for some time. Does gets ~~XX~~

Cantharides Spanish Fly. A peculiar prin. cple is found in this called Cantharidin. It also contains a volatile oil.

Potass Carb. Obtained from Lye. wood ashes

Is a deprivation -

Retention of urine from un-
duly full implication of the ure-
thra seems to be a common
rod. The patient is unable to
keep the upright position
for a [illegible]

Railway Nursing

Sum
ction is with convulsive pa-
cha such grievous as accom-
ny of the Overdue Sufferer
Lutter on Pressure Well it
[illegible] in the neck, 1st
by extension of the nerve cur
ber. 2nd by rigidity of the mus-
cles especially those of the neck in
bending with respiration. If called
to a patient poisoned with the
drug we must vomit him if pos-
sible, if the stomach be dam pump
out the stomach empty a large
He may use Chloroform carefully
he may attack which can be tried
upon an outlet to [illegible]
Circle. The [illegible] may be employed
freely. [illegible] as well
Paralysis. Amaurosis. In cases of

[illegible] of [illegible] other [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible]. In prolapsus ani it is useful. Both of the diseases have [illegible] to a [illegible] state of the [illegible]. In the case of Prolapsus ani opium should [illegible] be inoculated into the tissue of the anus in very small doses. Hyoscyamus may also be employed in [illegible] especially in connection with [illegible] Dose gr ½ to 3 [illegible] of the Powder. The alcoholic [illegible] is a [illegible] preparation. Dose gr ½ to 1, which may be used 3 times a day. It may be [illegible] with the lactate of Nux Vomica. Dose gtt V to XV 3 times a day. Dose of Strychnia and Brucia as from the 9th ed. to gr. ½ to gr. ½. The local application of Strychnia may be used in local paralysis. Dr. Leeson cured a case of Paralysis of the eye lid by blistering it and dressing it with gtt ½ of Strychnia. St. Ignatius Bean. Lat. name. Two Brucia pro pundrate in the drug. Which Strychnia preparation in the Nux Vomica Family is used is such case as that in which Nux Vomica is indicated. It is somewhat milder. The extract - the preparation most used - dose the same as that of Nux Vomica. Ergotin gr. ½. Made from Ergot Rye. Tendons are affected not called Ergotism. This is [illegible] to the nervous [illegible] is [illegible] influence [illegible] the [illegible]